

CHAPTER 7

Glossary

Access - Point of entry into the wilderness, most commonly a trailhead.

Action Alternative - An alternative which proposes some management action, as contrasted to the No Action Alternative.

Actual Use - Referred to in outfitting and guiding operations as what use actually occurred as opposed to planned or allocated.

Administrative Camps - Camps used to temporarily house personnel while in the wilderness conducting activities such as trail maintenance.

Affected Environment - The physical, biological, social and economic environment within which activity is proposed.

Air Quality Related Values (AQRV) – Features or properties that could be adversely affected by air pollutants such as visibility, water quality, plant and animal health.

Airshed – A geographic area, that because of topography, meteorology, and climate, shares the same air. Class I – is any area designated for the most stringent protection from degradation, including but not limited to all wildernesses in existence as of August 1977.

Allotment – A rangeland or forestland area designated for the use of a prescribed number and kind of livestock under one plan of management.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) - Establishes legal requirements for accessibility. Wilderness is specifically exempted from requirements to provide special treatment or accommodation within a wilderness in order to facilitate use. ADA reaffirms that nothing in the Wilderness Act prohibits the use of wheelchairs for those individuals that depend on them.

Area of Potential Effect (APE)- Area of potential effects means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking (Defined in the NHPA of 1966, as amended).

Best Management Practices (BMP) – A practice or combination of practices that are the most effective and practical means of preventing or reducing pollution from non-point sources.

Cache – A place for storing (usually concealed) unwieldy equipment when a site is not occupied, or a place for storing supplies for future use.

Campsite - Anywhere a visitor spends the night.

Candidate Species - A species being considered for listing by the federal government as threatened or endangered.

Carrying Capacity – The maximum level of use an area can sustain without exceeding the social and environmental conditions set by management. Or: Ecologically, the maximum number of individuals a given environment or area can sustain.

Commercial Use or Activity - Any use or activity on National Forest System lands where (a) an entry or participation fee is charged, or (b) the primary purpose is the sale of goods or services, and in either case, regardless of whether the use or activity is intended to produce a profit.

Consultation – Consultation is the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the section 106 process. The Secretary’s “Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Preservation Programs” provide further guidance (Defined by the NHPA of 1966, as amended). It is also a process used to determine whether a proposed action may affect listed species or critical habitat.

Day Use - Visitors not staying overnight in the wilderness.

Desired Condition - Land or resource conditions which are expected to result if planning goals and objectives are fully achieved (aka. Desired Future Condition).

Destination - Any area where people frequently concentrate use.

Dispersal - The managerial action of distributing recreational use over a larger area.

Disturbance - A discrete event, either natural or human induced, that causes a change in the condition of an ecological system.

Domestic Livestock - (aka Production Livestock) Animals kept and managed for their products or for breeding purposes, not visitors’ animals or administrative livestock.

Dunnage Trips – A trip where packstock services are utilized to haul equipment and or supplies to a site or identified point.

Ecological State – (a.k.a. ecological status, ecological condition) The degree of similarity between the existing vegetation and existing soil conditions compared to the potential natural community and desired soil conditions. Ecological state is often evaluated on the basis of similarity indices between current conditions and the potential natural community.

Ecosystem - A system formed by the interaction of living organisms, including people, with their environment. Spatially, ecosystems are described for areas in which it is meaningful to talk about these relationships.

Encounter - In the context of wilderness, the event when users meet other users on a trail or while occupying a campsite, normally expressed as the number of encounters per day.

Endangered Species - Any species listed under the Endangered Species Act which is in danger of or threatened with extinction throughout all or most of its range.

Environmental Assessment (EA) - An environmental document, typically drafted for projects, where there is a finding of no significant impact.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - An environmental analysis, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), for proposed federal actions that may have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment (40 CFR 1502.3).

Exotic Species – A species that enters or is introduced into an ecosystem beyond its historical range, except through a natural expansion.

Fish Stocking - Placing fish in waters for recreational fishing.

Forage – Browse and herbage which is available and may provide food for grazing animals or be harvested for feeding.

Formal Consultation – A process between the Services and a Federal agency or applicant that: (1) determines whether a proposed Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat; (2) begins with a Federal agency's written request and submittal of a complete initiation package; and (3) concludes with the issuance of a biological opinion and incidental take statement by either of the Services. If a proposed Federal action may affect a listed species or designated critical habitat, formal consultation is required (except when the Services concur, in writing, that a proposed action "is not likely to adversely affect" listed species or designated critical habitat). [50 CFR 402.02, 50 CFR 402.14]

Fuels - Any material capable of sustaining a fire; usually live or dead natural material.

Furbearer - A term referring to several species of forest-dwelling carnivores formally trapped for their pelts and currently protected due to low population numbers: fisher, marten, red fox and wolverine are included for the planning area.

Grazing Permit – Official written permission to graze a specific number and kind of livestock for a specified period on a defined

Grazing Permittee - An individual who has been granted written permission (a grazing permit) to graze livestock for a specific period in a specific area (range allotment).

Guiding - Providing services or assistance (such as supervision, protection, education, training, packing, touring, subsistence, interpretation, or other assistance to groups or individuals in their pursuit of a natural resource-based outdoor activity) for pecuniary remuneration (monetary reward) or other gain.

Head Month – The time in months that livestock spend on National Forest System lands. This is the measurement used for grazing fee billing purposes.

Heritage Resources - Formally known as cultural resources. A building, site, structure, object, or historical district which possess historical significance. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that met the National Register criteria.

Indicator – Variables which can be measured to track change in conditions caused by human activity so that progress toward desired conditions can be assessed.

Indigenous Species - Any species of flora or fauna that naturally occurs in a wilderness areas and that was not introduced by humans.

Indirect Effects - Those effects occurring at a later time or at some distance from the triggering action.

Informal Consultation – An optional process that includes all discussions and correspondence between the Services and a Federal agency or designated non-Federal representative, prior to formal consultation, to determine whether a proposed Federal action may affect listed species or critical habitat. This process allows the Federal agency to utilize the Services' expertise to evaluate the agency's assessment of potential effects or to suggest possible modifications to the proposed action which could avoid potentially adverse effects. If a proposed Federal action may affect a listed species or designated critical habitat, formal consultation is required (except when the Services concur, in writing, that a proposed action "is not likely to adversely affect" listed species or designated critical habitat). [50 CFR 402.02, 50 CFR, 402.13]

Inholdings - Lands within the proclaimed boundaries of the wilderness that are owned by some agency, organization, or individual and are not National Forest System lands.

Institutional Outfitter (or Semi-Public Outfitter) - Includes a variety of membership or limited constituency institutions such as religious, conservation, youth, fraternal, service club, and social groups; educational institutions such as schools, colleges, and universities; and similar common interest organizations and associations.

Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) - Programmatic level Forest-wide plan (required by NFMA) setting overall management direction, standards, and guidelines for a National Forest. The goal of the LRMP is to fully integrate a mix of management actions that provide for use and protection of forest resources, satisfying guiding legislation and addressing local, regional, and national issues for the plan period (10-15 years).

Leave No Trace (LNT) - Educational program designed to instill behaviors in the wilderness that "leave no trace" of human activities or occupation.

Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) - A planning framework that establishes measures of the acceptable resource and social conditions in wilderness settings as well as management strategies for maintaining or achieving those desired conditions.

Management Indicator Species (MIS) - A wildlife species whose population status and trend in a certain habitat type indicates the population and trend of other species that depend on the same habitat.

Mechanized Transport - Any contrivance for moving people or material in or over land, water, or air, having moving parts, that provides a mechanical advantage to the user, and that is powered by a living or nonliving power source. This includes, but is not limited to, sailboats, hang gliders, parachutes, bicycles, game carriers, carts, and wagons. It does not include wheelchairs when used as necessary medical appliances. It also does not include skis, snowshoes, rafts, canoes, sleds, travois, or similar primitive devices without moving parts.

Memorandum of Understanding - A memorandum of understanding developed between two or more agencies to document areas of agreement on topics of mutual concern.

Minimum Tool – Apply only the minimum impact policy, device, force, regulation, instruments or procedure to bring about a desired result.

Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) - “Light on the Land”. Use of minimum amount of forces necessary to effectively achieve the fire management protection objectives consistent with land and resource management objectives. It implies a greater sensitivity to the impacts of suppression tactics and their long-term effects when determining how to implement an appropriate suppression response.

Mining Claims - Those portions of National Forest System land held for mining purposes in which the right of exclusive possession of locatable mineral deposits is vested to the locator of the deposit.

Mitigate - Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify adverse impacts.

Monitoring - The collection of information to determine the effects of resource management and to identify changing resource conditions or needs.

Motorized Equipment - Machines that use a motor, engine, or other nonliving power sources. This includes, but is not limited to, such machines as chain saws, aircraft, snowmobiles, generators, motor boats and motor vehicles. It does not include small battery or gas powered hand carried devices such as shavers, wristwatches, flashlights, cameras, stoves, or other similar small equipment.

National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) - Federal lands designated by The Wilderness Act of 1964 and other subsequent Wilderness Acts to be managed as wilderness by the FS, NPS, BLM and FWS.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) - Legislation that requires the consideration of the effects of management actions, conducted on Federal land, on the environment. NEPA provides for analyzing the environmental consequences of proposed management actions on all National Forest System lands, including management actions taken in wilderness.

National Register of Historic Places - A listing maintained by the USDI, National Park Service of areas which have been designated as historically significant. The Register includes places of local and State significance, as well as those of value to the nation in general.

Native Species - Any species of flora or fauna that naturally occurs in the United States and that was not introduced by humans.

Nonconforming Uses - Uses that do not conform to wilderness, as defined by the Wilderness Act, but which are allowed to occur by law as special provisions. Examples are livestock grazing, mining.

Noxious Weeds – Aggressive, non-native plant species that have been introduced. A plant species which is undesirable because it conflicts, restricts, or otherwise causes problems under management objectives.

Operating Plan - A plan, mutually formulated by the holder and the authorized officer, under which the holder will conduct operations while occupying National Forest System lands. The operating plan implements the terms and conditions of the permit and becomes a part of the permit.

Outfitter - Providing through rental or livery any saddle or pack animal, vehicle or boat, tents, or camp gear, or similar supplies or equipment, for pecuniary remuneration or other gain.

Packer Use Area – A management area designated for grazing use by packers under special use permit.

Permanent Improvements - A structure or non-structural improvement that is to remain at a particular location for more than one field season. Permanent improvements include such items as trails, toilet buildings, cabins, fences, tent frames, fire grills, and instrumentation stations.

Permittee - An applicant who has received a special use permit to conduct outfitter guide activities.

Prehistoric Site - Site or activity area associated with indigenous peoples.

Potential Natural Condition – The biotic community that would become established if all successional sequences were completed without interferences by humans under the present environmental conditions, and may include naturalized, non-native plant species.

Prescribed Fire - A wildland fire burning under preplanned, specific conditions, to accomplish specific, planned resource management objectives.

Prescribed Natural Fire (PNF) - A wildland fire ignited by natural sources such as lightning or vulcanism. These fires are allowed to burn in designated areas under carefully established conditions to provide safety and fire control. If these conditions are exceeded, or predicted to worsen, a fire is reclassified as a wildfire and suppressed.

Prescription - A written statement outlining the means to achieve pre-determined objectives. For example, a fire prescription would describe an acceptable range of factors, including temperature, humidity, wind speed and fuel moisture.

Priority Use – A Forest Service commitment to the holder of a special use permit for outfitting and guiding to give priority consideration to granting the holder a specific amount of available future use. A reserved amount of use assigned to the holder by the Forest Service based on the holder's past use, carrying capacity, and allocation decisions made through forest planning (FSH 2709.11) .

Production Livestock – Livestock which are being kept or raised for production of commodity uses.

Proper Functioning Condition – Riparian areas and meadows having adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris present to dissipate energies associated with wind & water; filter sediments and aid floodplain development, improve floodwater retention and ground water recharge; develop root masses that stabilize geomorphic features; develop diverse pond and channel characteristics; and support greater biodiversity.

Quota - A system to ration or limit the number of people entering the wilderness.

Range - All land producing naturalized or native forage for animal consumption; generally, range is not cultivated.

Range Allotment - An area designated for grazing prescribing the number and type of livestock.

Range Readiness – The defined stage of plant growth at which grazing may begin under a specific management plan without permanent damage to vegetation or soil.

Rangelands – Land on which the indigenous vegetation is predominately grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs and is managed as a natural ecosystem.

Rangeland Capability – The potential of an area of land to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under an assumed set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends on site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils and geology, as well as the application of management practices, such as silviculture or protection, insects and disease.

Rangeland Management Unit - Any management area with range vegetation objectives, including Livestock Grazing Allotments, Special Use Pastures, Packer Use Areas, Stock Driveways, and Weed Management Areas.

Rangeland Suitability – The appropriateness of applying certain resource management practices to a particular area of land as determined by an analysis of the economic and environmental consequences and alternative uses foregone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined management practices.

Recreational Packstock – (a.k.a. recreational stock, saddle stock) see transportation livestock.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) - A means of classifying and managing recreational opportunities based on physical setting, social setting and managerial setting. Wildernesses, are normally managed entirely for the “primitive” ROS class.

Recreation Visitor Day (RVD) - Defined as one person on a Forest visit for a 12 hour period.

Riparian – Referring to or relating to areas adjacent to water or influenced by free water associated with streams or rivers on geologic surfaces occupying the lowest position on a watershed.

Satisfactory Rangeland Condition – Rangelands having stable soil with continuous, vegetative cover and rooting throughout available profile.

Scoping - Determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action (40 CFR 1501.7)

Sensitive Species - Those species on an official state list or recognized by the Regional Forester, needing special management to prevent them from becoming endangered or threatened.

Service Day - A day or part of a day for each individual accompanied or provided services, including transportation services, by an outfitter or guide.

Special Use Permit (SUP) - A special use authorization which provides permission, without conveying an interest in land, to occupy and use National Forest System land or facilities for specified purpose, and which is revocable, terminable and non-compensable.

Spikes – A pattern of use that is higher than the normal pattern.

Standards – A numerical value assigned to an indicator for measuring social or resource conditions.

Suppression - All the work of extinguishing or confining a fire beginning with its discovery.

Temporary Permit - An authorization that is issued for one year or less.

Temporary Structures - Any structure that is easy to dismantle, that could be removed completely from a site between periods of actual use, and that must be removed at the end of each season of use if the non-use period is greater than 30 days.

Temporary Use - An amount of use to be assigned for a period of one season or less.

Term Permit - A special use authorization to occupy and use National Forest System land, other than rights-of-way under 252.53(l) of this part, for a specified period which is both revocable and compensable according to its terms.

Trail - Forest Development Trails (aka System Trails) that are wholly or partially within, adjacent to and serving, the National Forests and have been included in the forest development transportation plan.

Trail Construction - Trail construction involves building trail which provides access to a segment of the wilderness where a trail did not previously exist.

Trail Maintenance - Means keeping each trail in the condition identified in terms of a maintenance level.

Trailhead - A portal (entry) to the Wilderness.

Transportation Livestock – Livestock used as pack and saddle stock for travel on National Forest System lands.

Trust Responsibility – Generally it is a set of principles and concepts outlining the responsibilities of the U.S. Government to act as the trustee of Indian people and Indian owned assets. The U.S. Government, through the President, has certain responsibilities to protect Indian property and rights, Indian lands, and resources. Fulfilling or redeeming a trust responsibility, can be reflected or demonstrated as a matter of action; a stream that was protected, a site that was maintained intact, a property right that has been left unaffected by a Federal action. The writing of an environmental document is not an example of fulfilling a trust duty.

Untrammeled - An untrammeled area is where human influence does not impede the free play of natural forces or interfere with natural processes in the ecosystem.

Utilization - Percent utilization (grazed) of key species as a function of meadow condition.

Visual Quality - Scenic attributes of landscapes that elicit psychological and physiological benefits to humans.

Watershed - The entire area that contributes water to a drainage system or stream.

Wetland - Areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life dependant upon the water for growth and reproduction.

Wilderness - An area of wilderness is defined in sec. 2(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136). The term “wilderness” shall be applied to all National Forest System lands included in the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). See 36 CFR 261 and 293.

Wilderness Permit - A permit is a written authorization to enter the wilderness. A permit system does not in and of itself limit numbers of users. (aka. Wilderness Visitors Permit)

Wildfire - Any wildland fire not designated and managed as a prescribed fire.

